SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

MONEY BAGS VS. NATIONAL HONOR.

The English people are out of temper with everybody and everything at the present mo-ment. They are not satisfied with Mr. Glad-stone. They are still less satisfied with their Queen, whose life has been spent, since her husband's death, in studying how not to do her duty. Then, again, they do not like the war. They do not at all like their own prospects. They are very much afraid that they have no army, and that their fleet is a delusion. They begin to think that their beau-tiful "neutrality policy" may in the end prove a disastrous mistake. They have acted with extreme meanness-to use no harsher word-towards the faithful ally of seventeen long years. They have clapped their hands on their breeches pockets, and cried out to the belligerents, "We don't want to have anything to do with either of you. Fight away as long as you like, only buy all you require of us." And now it seems as though this system would not pay in the end. "When we see two nations fighting," says the Pall Mall Gazette—the only English journal which has the courage to speak out—"it is very doubtful policy to dauce round the combatants screaming like an excited old lady when she sees two navvies belaboring each other in the streets." That is a complete description of the attitude which England has occupied

during the present war. "There is not a

civil word for us anywhere on the whole con-

tinent," complains the London Times. What

else could England reasonably expect?
That Mr. Gladstone should have preved wholly unequal to the great crisis which has overtaken Europe will surprise no one who has carefully studied his character and career. He is a man infirm of purpose, and representing nothing in England but that peddling, "shop-keeping" spirit which is gradually sap-ping the energy and spirit of the country. He is afraid to move a finger until he is quite sure that the movement will not risk his popularity, and while he is waiting to be sure of that, the opportunity for action passes by, or the country drifts into a series of hopeless blunders. There is no longer any leader in England. The Liberal party accepts Mr. Gladstone because it must have a head, and there is no one else but the "people's William" to put forward. Mr. Bright would not command the loyalty of the larger section of the party. Lord Russell is out of date. The young members are not sufficiently powerful with the public to take a leading position. The country has had great faith in Mr. Gladstone, founded on his skill as a financier, and when it made him Prime Minister it expected great things of him. He has disappointed everybody. He has uttered a sentimental lament over the war as a "mournful and miserable" business. Further than this he has not attempted to go. He has made himself a party to the "policy" of insulting France and crouching down before Prussia—only to be detested by the one and despised by the other. This is one re-sult of having a Prime Minister who is destitute at once of courage and genius. Lord Palmerston may sometimes have been an imprudent man, but he at least had somebetter about him than the heart of

England down on her knees before her money bags will be obliged some day to admit that even the plan of alternately truck-ling to foreign Powers and insulting them will not render her secure. A great danger menaces her at this moment. If France forgives her for her dastardly behavior during the present war. Frenchmen must be made of different stuff from what they were. Prussia will never be reluctant to deal her a humiliating blow. If Russia and Prussia have a secret understanding with each other, as seems extremely probable, troubles in the East will arise very soon after this war is over. Bismarck has most likely made pro-posals to the Czar which insure the neutrality of that potentate during the war with France, and the compact can scarcely be one which England would approve. The Czar has gone out of his way to pay compliments to the Germans on their valor and success-which does not look much like that intervention in favor of France which we have been bidden to expect. England will be in no position to check the next Eastern movement of Russia. She will never again find French soldiers fighting by her side. Her workingmen preach about the duty of settling all national disputes by arbitration, at the very time one of the most frightful wars of modern times is raging. Her middle class go to the Crystal Palace to feast their eyes on an imitation of the destruction of the bridge at Kiel. It is a wonder that a threatrical spectacle of the carnage at Sedan has not been arranged for their amusement. The Prime Minister is going about the country trying on frieze coats, and tasting Irish whisky. This is "England's attitude," while Europe is convulsed with war. With the yeomanry class almost extinct, with the best blood of the country drained away by emigration, with an incapable Ministry at the head of affairs, and shop-keepers ruling the nation-what other result could have been looked for?

THE OCCUPATION OF ROME-CROWN-ING THE ITALIAN EDIFICE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The end crowns the work," is an exalted and significant motto when rightly applied. Such, we trust, may be its use at Rome. Our very full and graphic special accounts by telegraph announce the formal occu-pation of the Eternal City by the Italian regular army, under the command of Major-General Cadorna, and the enthusiastic reception of that distinguished officer and his troops by the Roman people. In this truly great event—one, assuredly, of which every succeeding day will prove the immense importance—the eager aspirations that Italy has cherished for a generation past approach distinct and practical fulfilment. Italy is dead! haughtily exclaimed the men of reaction when they saw the risings of 1821 and 1831 put down in blood. Yet in the very agony of those ill-fated efforts the real Italy of our time began to live. The desultory attempts of secret conspiracy and open rebellion working disconnectedly in many places remote from each other, and chiefly for local objects, were then foiled, and the petty tyrannies existing under foreign auspices seemed to triumph. But beneath this pressure of a salutary chastisement the "federative" idea which the historian Botta had made familiar to his countrymen in his great work on the American Union took birth and was nursed into strength and beauty by a brilliant school of political writers, the influence of whose

own peninsula, but in every part of Europe. "Yet," says the Abbe Gioberti, whose name stands side by side with that of Count Balbo at the summit of the list that gnumerates these illustrious minds of Italy's revival, "the idea of federafive unity, far from being new to the Italians, is of very ancient date in their country; it is natural to their genius, to their manners and customs, and is in conformity with the institutions and geographical conditions of the Peninsula."

A confederation, then, of all the Italian States, at the head of which should be placed one enlightened and beloved prince, was the grand thought that, after sixteen years of earnest discussion, took positive shape in 1847, when the voice of Pius IX was heard summoning the nation, in his name and in the name of Rome, to rescue Italy from the arrogant pretensions of the Austrian power. "Fuori lo straniero" ("Away with the stranger!") was the cry that rang out, at the Poutifical signal, from the Alps to the Straits of Otranto, and it was immediately echoed by shouts of "Viva Pio!" all over the Peninsula. Those words of affection were wrought into harmonious numbers by the musical and poetic genius of the hour, fired to its highest flight by patriotic emotion. "Evviva Pio." became at once the rallying cry of all the Italian youth, and the national "Hymn of Pio Nono" was heard at every threshold, in every street, in every valley and on every mountain side. It was sung in chorus by delighted thousands in the pleasure-gardens of Turin, Florence, Rome, Naples, and the Sicilian cities, and, chanted on the battle-field, it nerved the young soldiers of the Peninsula who flocked to the defense of the Italian frontiers. In a word, the chief and head of the Church, proving himself a patriot and a true son of Italy, was designated by the new school of thinkers and writers and by the grateful people as the most comprehensive and universal embodiment of influence, moral, political, and national, that could be placed at the head of the proposed confederation. A certain analogy was even discovered between the position of the District of Columbia, comprising the city of Washington, and that of the Papal States, comprising the city of Rome. Pius IX, then under happy influences, encouraged this federative idea by suggesting and advocating the Italian Customs League, which was concluded on November 3, 1847.

What followed this Italian revival, within a few months, is part of the most thrilling annals of our thrilling time. Pius IX became the cynosure of all eyes. His name was honored and sung in every land. The fiercest opposition relaxed in friendly smiles, and a new dawn of conciliation seemed to be ascending brightly over a world so long discordant. What the influences successively brought to bear to obscure this haleyon vision may have been it would occupy too much of our space just here to tell. God worked in His grander way.

On the night of February 22, 1848, a party

of Americans, celebrating the birthday of our first President under the very shadow of the Pantheon, appealed to the glorious memories of Rome and hailed the opening of another splendid epoch under an enlightened and patriotic pontiff. Of the little band who sat there that night some are now in the Senate of the United States; others preserve the memory of those youthful hours of high faith and hope amid the labors of secluded paths. On the very next day the echoes of the revolutionary uprising in France were heard around the Vatican, and within a week the trumpets of the republic rang over the whole Conti-nent. Italy's hour of struggle came; Rome hoisted the democratic flag; French diplomacy, then working for reaction, bore Pius IX away to Gaeta for a time, and afterwards carried him back with fire and sword over the smoking ruins of outer Rome and the dead bodies of hundreds who had sung the "Inno di Pio" only two years before. The noble scheme of 1847 was, for a moment, eclipsed, and men ceased to count Rome as an immediate part of the unity that was yet to be, so long as the usurpation that was throned in Paris should still keep its iron tread also upon Rome. But the work of Italian confederation went on, in spite of the possession of the Seven-hilled City by outside influences. Sometimes by arms, sometimes by quiet negotiation, State after State was added to the circle, until united Italy at length stood forth a real thing of beauty and of power before mankind. Yet all this edifice, noble as it was in its proportions, remained incomplete without Rome-Rome which, in the downfall of her physical supremacy, seems to have found the secret of an endless intellectual control. From the hour when the genius of Cavour proclaimed Rome the real capital of confederated Italy, and, in so doing, took up the lofty work of Gioberti, Balbo, and Canino, no statesman, no government, no party, no prince, no army, no influence whatever on the peninsula could, with impunity, ignore the fiat. No form of rule, be it a monarchy or a republic, dared ignore it. "To govern," says Machiavelli, "is to foresee," and the best way of all to secure peace is to avoid the causes that may lead to war. Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, has perceived this, and has obeyed the voice of occasion and opportunity. The Italian tricolor waves over the castle of St. Angelo and the heights of the Captioline Hill amid the hearty acclamations of a race of whom some "beyond the Tiber" are the true descendants of the ancient people. The Vatican, St. Peter's, and all the appurtenances of the ecclesiastical residence and Court of the Pontiff remain undisturbed, and Pins IX, in ceasing to be the virtual vassal of France, of Austria, of Spain, or of any armed Practorian force that might be gathered within the walls of the Papal city; in ceasing to have the responsibility of immediate temporal power to cramp and compromise him, now again has the opportunity to become the venerated head of a mighty and progressive nation of twenty-seven millions of souls over whom he may, at last, freely stretch forth paternal hands. The confederation stands before us as at last a virtual reality, and the head, centre, and front of that free confederation in Rome. The republic, proclaimed in France, assured in Spain, and emerging even in Germany, will not tarry long ere it shall perch on the Janiculum. Then, surrounded by the republic, sustained by the regard of an entire people and the veneration of his adherents in every part of the world, Pio Nono, having become reconciled to the inevitable movement of the age,

DANGER OF REBELLION IN UTAH. From the N. Y. Tribune.

reconciled "in Christ" to non-Catholic Chris-

tendom, and reconciled to the temporal rulers of his native land, might readily enough fill the noble idea of the best and

brightest minds that have wrought for their country in the modern day, and preside over

the patriotic progress in religion, peace, science, commerce, and the arts of a free, united, glorious Italy. Finis coronat opus!

Two very important steps have just been taken by the United States authorities in Utah. We refer to the proclamation of Gov. genius was felt, not only throughout their | Shaffer sgeinst the Mormon militia system |

and the decision of Chief-Justice McKean against the Mormon jury system. The en-forcement of Governor Shaffer's proclamation involves the destruction of the existing militia organization of the Territory of Utali, which has been so carefully nursed and energetically maintained by Brigham Young during the last quarter of a century. It peremptorily probibits all musters, drills, or gatherings of militia or armed persons of any nature or description in the Territory, and it also orders the immediate delivery to him of all arms or munitions of war belonging either to the United States or to the Territory of Utah, now in the hands of the militia. It further provides that, in case military force is needed for the preservation of order, the Marshal shall make requisition upon General Connor,

whom he appoints Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the Territory of Utab. We shall very soon see whether the Mor-mons will obey these orders, or resist their execution. The grand annual muster of the Mormon militia would, in the usual order of things, take place in a few days. To this muster at Salt Lake City the men gather from all parts of the Territory, bringing with them their arms and supplies. They remain in camp for about a week, are constantly drilled and reviewed, and when not thus actively employed are engaged in praying, preaching, or listening to prayers, sermons, or speeches. It is in view of this annual muster that Governor Shaffer has issued his proclamation, being determined that it shall not take place this year. His intention is clearly shown by the appointment of General Connor as Commander-in-Chief of Territorial militia. General Connor (known as "Pat Connor") was for some years in command of the regular United States troops in Utah, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, and always showed himself to be the bitterest enemy of Mormonism, the Mormon leaders, and Mormon pretensions. He was constantly in "hot water" with the Mormons, and never concealed his eagerness to try conclusions with Young, in the name of the United States. He will not now be backward in enforcing the proclama-tion; and it is doubtless to this reason that he owes his appointment. We do not consider his appointment an act of discretion or wisdom; and we shall be agreeably pleased if it does not quickly result in a serious diffi-

culty.

The judicial decision of Chief Justice Mc-Kean is also a severe blow against the Mormons, but is strictly in accordance with law and the enactments of Congress. Under territorial or Mormon legislation, the jury system was wholly in the control of certain local Mormon functionaries, who always managed it so as to suit their own ends, by nullifying any obnoxious laws of the United States, and putting the "Gentile" population wholly under Mormon power. But by the McKean decision the District Courts of Utah are declared to be United States Courts, and it is the United States Marshal, acting under order of the District Judge, who is henceforth empowered to summon the grand jury. This is not only a step in the way of securing justice to the Gentile population, but it will doubtless be the means of securing the indictment of polygamic offenders against the often-enacted but never enforced anti-

polygamy laws of Congress.

We hope that President Grant will watch
the proceedings of Governor Shaffer and
General Connor. There is no necessity whatever, under present circumstances, for the Government's coming into military collision with the Mormons. There is no necessity for breaking up their system of Territorial militia, which is utterly harmless, so far as we are concerned. The Mormon problem will be peacefully solved within a very few years, and it would be infamous and criminal to stir up difficulties about it which might not be easily allayed. We would rather trust to the Pacific Railroad than to warlike officials to insure its speedy end.

MÆCENAS MASHED. From the N. Y. World. Not even the tuneful associations of the Grand Opera House have availed to restrain the belligerent propensities of its martial proprietor. Not even the life-long habit of conducting refractory orchestras and ruling rebellious fiddlers has taught the fiery Maretzek to restrain his own impetuosity and to conduct himself with harmony and discretion. These saddening truths were on Wednesday abundantly confirmed by the news columns of the World, wherein we set forth the fierce battle between the fighting Fisk and the musical Maretzek. Into the merits of the conflict we do not propose to enter. The admirers of financiering genius or the lovers of lyric art will scarcely find heart to ask whether the military spirit of the French forces now under the command of the Prince of Erie drove that potentate into the conflict, or whether the aggressive disposition of the German leader forced on the battle. Whatever may have been the cause, no musician can take pride in the spectacle of the conductor beating time to imaginary Wagnerian overtures upon the genial countenance of his manager: nor can the financiering mind regard with compla-cency the attempt of the king of the gold ring to possess himself by violence of the stock—not to mention the accompanying garments-of the former leader of the forlorn hope of the Italian opera. Art can but suffer on account of this unhappy display of untimely pugilism. The music-loving public had everything to hope from the association of the wealthy patron and the experienced artist. Mecenas had once more struck hands with Horace, and an Augustan age of opera bouffe seemed about to be the joyous consequence. But, instead of a pleasant partnership, celebrated by a yearly symphony composed by the musical Hozace and dedicated to the railway Mecenas, we have the unwelcome sight of a belligerent Horace violently assaulting his astonished Mæcenas. and performing the mysterious and, it is to be presumed, metaphorical operation of sup-plying his portly shoulders with a superflu-ous head There is no precedent for this sort of thing in the annals of the Augustan era. So far as history speaks upon the subject, we hear only of respectful attendance by the poet at his patron's dinner table, and of melodious verses composed by him in praise of the giver of eleemosynary baskets of Falernian wine and charitable second-hand togas. Had he, on the contrary, suffered his angry passions to rise, and permitted his wayward hands to grow unpleasantly familiar with the nose of his prasidium et decus, Macenas would, of course, have at once out off his supplies, and Horace would have written nothing but revengeful satires upon the pompous and pampered aristocrat. somewhat similar revenge is within the reach of Maretzek, who can henceforth harass his enemy by serenading him with that body of musical attractions known as the orchestra of the Grand Opera House; but it is to be hoped that he will listen to the promptings of humanity, and stop short of so merciless and barbarous an outrage. Whatever may be his future course, it is, however, now plain that the partnership of money and art is at an end. Micconas will no longer supply the sinews of opera to the musician who has literat.

—to use the language of the average alder-man—"mashed his bugle;" nor need we look to see the too impetuous conductor asking for future favors from the patron who has outraged his feelings by calling him a com-plicated and condemned Dutchman with an eminently undesirable ancestry.

SPECIAL NOTICES. REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDICIARY.

ASSCCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS EDWARD M. PAXSON. THOMAS K. FINLETTER.

> ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT: JAMES LYND.

COUNTY.

SHERIFF: WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

REGISTER OF WILLS: WILLIAM M. BUNN. Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT: SERGEANT JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY.

CITY.

RECEIVER OF TAXES: ROBERT H. BEATTY. CITY COMMISSIONER: CAPTAIN JAMES BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District-BENJAMIN HUCKEL. HON, CHARLES O'NEILL. HON. LEONARD MYERS. 4th HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY. ALFRED C. HARMER.

> SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT: BENJAMIN W. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY.

1st District-SAMUEL P. THOMSON. WILLIAM H. STEVENSON. WILLIAM KELLEY. WILLIAM ELLIOTT. WILLIAM DUFFY. COL. CHARLES KLECKNER. ROLERT JOHNSON. WILLIAM L. MARSHALL. WILLIAM H. PORTER. JOHN E. REYBURN. SAMUEL M. HAGER. 12th JOHN LAMON. JOHN DUMBELL 14th JOHN CLOUD. ADAM ALBRIGHT. WILLIAM F. SMITH. WATSON COMLY.

18th JAMES MILLER. By order of the City Executive Committee, JOHN L. HILL, President. J. McCullough, Secretaries. 9 14 wfmst&d9t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL, Attorney of Susanna Orr. 8 24 6w*

T. W. BAILY'S
Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY
Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below
Seventh street. American and Imported Watches,
Diamonds, and fine Gold Jeweiry and Silver Ware,
in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted.
N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

did Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to necrease the same to ten million dollars.

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It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients, It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
8 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire

Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be

located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hun-dred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000, SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Ociton Destal Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT EDUCATIONAL.

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets, is now open for the Fourth Season for the reception of pupils. Instruction is given by a staff of the best Professors in the city in the following branches:—
Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Contra Bass, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ (or Church Organ), Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Flute, Clarionet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone, Harp, Guitar, etc., etc., and in the Italian, German, French, and Spanish Languages.

For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores.

The Director of the Conservatory takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratification at the success which has attended his efforts to establish this Institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity.

He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.

He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be—as it has been—the controlling induence at the Conservatory.

CARL GAERTNER,

induence at the Conservatory.

CARL GAERTNER,

9 12 1m

Director and Proprietor.

H. ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.

Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic
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FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.

A first-class Primary Department.

The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Classrooms in the city.

Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [S 20] Fall term will begin September 12, Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, te make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,

JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,

Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth y.ar, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.

Classical Education, children
Physical culture.
Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.
Sept PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

THE DRAWING SCHOOL OF THE FRANK-LIN INSTITUTE will open on MONDAY, September 26, and continue on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock, for twenty-four weeks, under the superintendence of Prof. JOHN KERN.

TERMS—Five dollars per quarter. Puvils under 21 years of age can attend the lectures of the Institute on the payment of one dollar.

For tickets apply at the Hall, No. 15 South SE-VENTH Street.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, 9 20 6t

EILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.— It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of

JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia. YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSI CAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NO 1 CAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5 Thorough preparation for Businss or College Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys. 8 27 lm Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, No. 1922 MOUNT VERNON Street. Sixth Semi-Annual Term begins on WEDNESDAY, September 15.
Call or send for circular. 9 22 thstu 3*

PROFESSOR FR. AGTHE DESIRES SOME Music Pupils in WEST PHILADALPHIA. Refers to JAMES N. BECK, No. 1806 MT. VERNON Street. WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4035 Chesnut street, West Philadelphia, will re-open MONDAY, September 12, 938w* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

TANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13, 981m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TURSDAY, September 10. Erench is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

L D'HERVILLY, Principal. MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5tl 22 2m J W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal. \$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION AT N. J. BERLIN,

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 28t PIANIST FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMETS or Dancing Soirees, No. 110 S. ELEVENTE

Reference-Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

NOTICE.—OWING TO A QUARANTINE OF twenty-five days having been established at all Texas ports against New Orleans, no freight will be received fer ports west of Galveston by the PHILA-DELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY until further notice. Freight for Galveston (with the exception of Dry Goods, which are prohibited) will be taken at local rates to New Orleans, and reshipped at double le rates. WILLIAM L. JAMES,

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS.
TOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mai
Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, September 24, at 2 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Octt. 1, at 10 A. M.
City of Baltimore (via Halifax), Tuesday, October
4, at 1 P. M.

Bremen, etc., at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the company's office,
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INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

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PIER 19 NO ATH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 253

OITY ORDINANCES.

R ESOLUTION
Relative to Paying Certain Interest and Loans in Qein and to Provide therefor.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the Gity of Philadelphia, That all the interest falling due July first, A. D. 1870, on loans of the said city created prior to February twenty-fifth, A. D. 1862, and the principal of all such loans maturing on said first day of July, 1870, shall be paid in gold, or in currency equal to the value of gold, on said first day of July, A. D. 1870.

And that the Committee on Finance is hereby instructed to report to the next meeting of Councils an ordinance making appropriation

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council. Attest-BENJAMIN H. HAINES,

Clerk of Select Council.

8AMUBL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of September.
Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and

seventy (A. D. 1870). DANIEL M. FOX. Mayor of Philadelphia. 9 23 1t

R ESGLUTION
To Change the Place of Voting in the Fourth Division of the Twenty-seventh Ward.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the place of holding elections for the Fourth division of the Twenty-seventh ward be removed from the office of Garrett, Brenz & Co., No. 210 South Fortieth street, to the office of Robert McGregor, northwest corner of Fortieth and Sansom gor, northwest corner of Fortleth and Sansom streets, the former place of voting being no longer available for election purposes.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

Attest-BENJAMIN H. HAINES, Clerk of Select Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL,

President of Select Council Approved this twenty-first day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX. Mayor of Philadelphia.

R ESOLUTION
To Change the Place of Voting in the First Division of the Thirteenth Ward. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the place of voting in the First division of the Thirteenth ward be and the same is hereby changed from the house of A. Bilger, southwest corner of Franklin and Callowhill streets, to the house of John K. Brooker, southeast corner of Franklin

and Callowhill streets, the present place of voting being no longer available for election LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council,

Attest-BENJAMIN H. HAINES.

Clerk of Select Council.

SAMUEL W. CATTELL,

President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of September.

Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia. 9 23 1t

RESOLUTION To change the Place of Voting in the Third Division of the Thirteenth Ward. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the place of voting in the Third Division of the Thirteenth ward be and the same is hereby changed from the house of S. S. Markley, No. 741 Spring Garden street, to the house of C. G. Spencer, No. 713 Spring Garden street, the present place of voting being no longer available for election purposes.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

Attest-BENJAMIN H. HAINES. Clerk of Select Council.

SAMUEL W. CATTELL,

President of Select Council. Approved this twenty-first day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and

seventy (A. D. 1870). DANIEL M. FOX. Mayor of Philadelphia.

R ESOLUTION
To Change the Place of Voting in the Third Division of the Twenty-seventh Ward. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the place of voting in the Third division of the Twentyseventh ward be removed from Thirty-sixth street, near Ludlow street, to the Public Schoolhouse on Ludlow street, near Thirty-sixth street, the former place of voting being no longer

available for election purposes.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

BENJAMIN H. HAINES. Clerk of Select Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council. Approved this twenty-first day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870). DANIEL M. FOX,

Mayor of Philadelphia GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

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